

Dateline **August 15, 1959**

In spite of opposition Congress passed the agreements to transfer nuclear weapons systems and information to six nations. West Germany, Turkey, Netherlands, France, Greece, Canada and Great Britain will now receive this information and material.

Many peace groups opposed the plan because it would distribute information which pertains to war. Other agencies saw the plan as a fair exchange of valuable information to countries allied with the United States in the cold war.

In mid-July the Senate approved the sum of \$2.4 million for "legislative liaison" by the Department of Defense in 1960. It simultaneously rejected a second attempt by Sen. Hubert Humphrey to provide the Departments of State and Defense with \$500,000 for technical and scientific studies of armaments reduction and control.

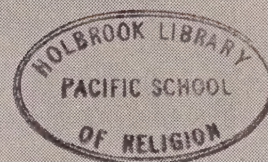
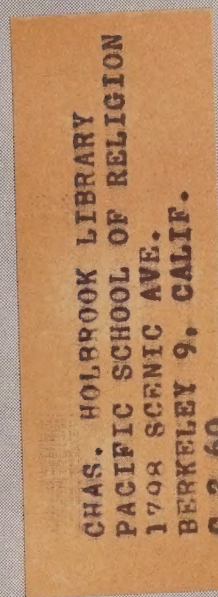
Oklahomans will be able to buy legal liquor on September 1. On that day prohibition officially ends as a result of the repeal amendment voted April 7.

Taxes provided by the new law include \$2.40 a gallon on liquor, 36 cents a gallon on light wine, 50 cents a gallon on heavy wines, 75 cents a gallon on sparkling wines, and \$10 a barrel on all beer.

The big question: will these revenues be adequate to pay for the alcohol related accidents and health problems resulting from increased consumption which always goes with increased availability?

The states of Massachusetts, Utah and California have all developed studies indicating that liquor taxes do not cover liquor costs.

The District of Columbia Medical Society has announced it will stop accepting cigarette advertising
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CONTACT

combining services of the

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three
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Methodist Church

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Dateline

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in its monthly journal. The move followed protests by member practicing physicians, pointing to recent studies showing a statistical relationship between heavy smoking and lung cancer incidence. The American Medical Association also for some time has refused to accept cigarette advertising in its journal.

In a recent pamphlet the American Cancer Society said:

"It is estimated that a man who smokes two packs of cigarettes a day has about one chance in 10 of devel-



oping lung cancer, while a nonsmoker has only one chance in 270 of having this disease."

In addition to these ratios, the American Cancer Society's study also indicates that deaths from several other types of cancer and from coronary heart disease were far higher among cigarette smokers than non-smokers.

"No one can predict what will happen to an individual, but, in general, those who smoke less live longer."

The Senate has voted 90-0 to give the Department of Defense a \$39.6 billion budget for the year ending June 30, 1960. What will the \$39.6 billion buy? Here's one report:

• • the services of over 2,500,000 members of the Armed Forces, backed by more than one million

reservists and another million civilian employees.

• • maintenance and construction of 864 ships and 34,000 airplanes plus tanks, guns, and other weapons.

• • more than \$5 billion worth of missile development and procurement.

• • at least \$79 million worth of research and development of chemical, biological, and radiological weapons. According to witnesses, "we are giving increased attention" to incapacitating agents which may "cause physiological blindness, convulsions, paralysis, rigidity. . . ."

W. J. McNeil, assistant secretary of Defense, reports that about \$7 to \$10 billion of surplus materials must be disposed of by the military each year "if inventories are to be kept reasonably clean."

As of June 30, 1958, the military departments controlled approximately 32.5 million acres throughout the world. This land, together with improvements, originally cost \$26.9 billion.

Congress has completed action on the Mutual Security authorization bill. The final sum of \$3.55 billion is \$353 million less than the \$3.9 billion asked by the President.

The trend toward more technical aid and less military support is evident in a comparison of the figures for 1958 and 1959 (in millions):

	1958	1959
Military Assistance ----	\$1,605.0	\$1,400.0
Defense Support -----	810.0	751.0
Development Loan Fund	625.0	700.0
Technical Assistance (U.S., UN, OAS) ---	171.5	211.0
Special Assistance ----	202.5	247.5
President's Contingency Fund -----	155.0	155.0
Other Programs -----	87.4	91.7
Total -----	\$3,654.4	\$3,556.2

The Senate Judiciary committee has voted 10 to five to take up civil rights legislation, but it may be slow going.

There have been difficulties getting enough committee members present to constitute a quorum. A move by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-
(please turn to page 16)

Someone has accurately termed our era "the century of the homeless man."

More than two million persons throughout the world are living a shadowy half-existence. Most of them possess neither home nor country. They are the waiting people of our time. They own only a worn suitcase or two, a few blankets, a shred of self-respect, and sometimes a dossier of papers that makes the rounds while they wait . . . and wait.

Who are these waiting people?

They are the refugees from Europe, Algeria, Palestine, Tibet, or China. They are flesh and blood symbols of the upheavals of the past two decades. They escaped the horrors of war, revolution, and persecution.

Many of our own ancestors came to the United States for the same reasons that have brought today's refugees to a dead end in a camp in Austria, a barracks in Italy, a tent in Gaza, or a shack in Hong Kong.

Members of the United States Committee for Refugees, an organization composed of Americans from many walks of life and representatives of voluntary agencies, are concerned at the appalling human sorrow represented by millions of refugees living in limbo in the free world.

They are concerned, too, at the serious humanitarian and economic implications of unsolved refugee problems for the United States. The presence of large numbers of refugees in any country contributes to its instability. In the United States refugees directly affect our appropriations for foreign economic and military aid.

(continued on the next page)



**WORLD
PEACE**

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Perhaps most of all, these American citizens are concerned with the public indifference to an international problem that seems unending. Given the right climate a solution is possible.

To this end, the United States Committee for Refugees was established in the fall and winter of 1958. It began these tasks:

- to inform the public about world refugee issues.
- to consult regularly with government leaders and UN officials.
- to stimulate research on refugee problems.
- to work closely with American voluntary agencies in the refugee field.
- to further American participation in World Refugee Year.

The chairman of the board of USCR is the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., and the president is Mr. Harper Sibley.

Refugee programs

The U.S. Committee for Refugees recognizes that the United States Escapee Program has helped to find solutions for the global refugee problem. Government support of such international activities as the program of the UN High Commissioner for



Refugees, UNRWA, and ICEM has also contributed to a successful solution of the problem.

The committee also feels that American voluntary agencies in refugee work deserve the support of each American community in the continuing drive to reduce and care for the great mass of homeless persons in the modern world.

The conscience of the American people expresses itself through civic action. Through support of Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, and non-sec-

tarian voluntary agencies, through participation in community education programs, and through knowledge derived from research and discussion, American communities can become aware of the world refugee situation.

Once the conscience of man is aroused—as the world's conscience during the Hungarian crisis—great deeds can be accomplished.

Further information and useful literature can be obtained by writing to:

United States Committee for Refugees, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York.

The draft's effect on human dignity

Representative Frank Kowalski of Connecticut recently retired from the Armed Forces with the rank of colonel. Earlier this year he expressed his hope that the draft might be abandoned, and testified before a special Manpower Utilization subcommittee of the House Armed Services committee. Two paragraphs of his testimony are especially noteworthy.

"As this special subcommittee begins its study, I think that we could set our investigation in proper perspective if we first give some serious thought to the member of the military services as a free American—a citizen, with all the rights and privileges of citizenship guaranteed to him by our Constitution and our laws; a free man, who either by enlistment or by the draft process has accepted military service to help defend his country; and, above all, as a human being with his own personality and his own human dignity.

Men, not statistics

"I, for one, decry the ever-growing tendency in the services to forget that it is *men* and not cold statistical units who make up the defense forces of our nation. I think they should be thought of as men and referred to as men—not as 'bodies' and 'spaces.'

"Part of the blame for the situation which we are now undertaking



to study results, I think, from the cold impersonality with which the individual enlisted man is regarded in some quarters.

"It is not a 'body' which stands guard in the tension of Berlin, or mans a late watch aboard ship in an icy sea, or patrols an outpost in Korea—but instead it is somebody's son, somebody's brother, somebody's husband or sweet-heart, a man who loves and is loved, a man who has the right to be regarded as and treated as a man."

...worth quoting...

"Basically I think that the American people look on the election of a congress and a president in quite different ways. When we cast our vote for a senator or a congressman, it is usually the questions that most directly affect social security, wages, prices, employment, and profits which presumably carry the greatest weight.

"When we choose a president to direct American policy in this troubled, difficult world, it is quite another matter.

"Indeed, in four of the last five presidential elections, foreign policy has played a dominant role.

"This role may not have been fully reflected in the campaign oratory. But deep in the subconscious and unspoken attitudes of the voters, I believe that it was the overriding issue of war and peace that largely determined their selection.

"At this midpoint in the twentieth century, America, the oldest practicing democracy in the world, has become an aristocrat among nations. Our enormous comparative wealth has increasingly separated us from mankind and now threatens to blind

us to the hopes and objectives of more than half the human race.

"Every thoughtful man knows that the present peace by terror cannot last indefinitely. If there is to be a real peace, we must find the means to break loose from the sterile and infinitely dangerous impasse into which the cold war has forced us."

—The Honorable Chester Bowles

Friends committee plans peace education program

The nation-wide program of study in peace and world affairs, sponsored this year by the National Council of Churches, presents a tremendous opportunity for church people to examine the basic issues which face the world today, and to act to resolve those issues.

We all know that for the greatest possible impact in this year of nation-wide effort, many workers will be needed to initiate and develop workshops and study programs.

The Peace Education through the Churches program of the American Friends Service Committee is eager to do its share in implementing this program. The committee plans to enlarge its field staff for a nine month period starting in October. It plans to reach many more communities than the 350 contacted in its seven years existence.

Workers needed

At present the program is set up with four field workers who cover four areas of the United States. They work on a volunteer basis with all expenses paid. Assignments are open for four additional workers in (1) New England; (2) Ohio; (3) Illinois and Wisconsin; and (4) Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri.

This is an important task and one in which a retired or semi-retired minister with a deep concern for peace could make a real contribution. If you are interested in exploring this further, please write to Adele Rickett, Peace Education through the Churches, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.



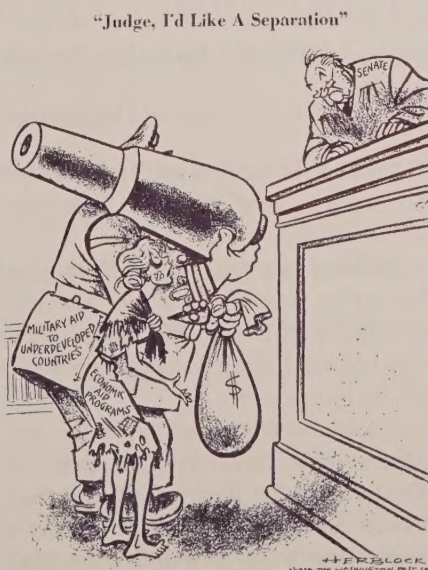
Arms race reduces foreign aid funds

This striking cartoon by Herblock illustrates the tragedy of an arms race and military aid program which leaves far too little for technical assistance, economic development, and international organizations.

Visitors to the U.S. State Department and the Russian Kremlin have asked about the possibility of massive economic aid. They have received the same answer: "Not unless arms spending can be reduced as a result of an agreement on disarmament."

Recent Soviet statements suggest an impending change in policy to provide greater aid to less developed nations. This is part of the economic challenge which Khrushchev has flung down to the United States.

Congressional attitudes in the United States indicate growing opposition to the present military aid program. Substantial cuts are the result. Military and economic aid programs also might be separated. Then military aid would be considered along with other military appropriations.



by Daniel E. Taylor

The full impact of certain technical developments needs to be pointed out. When these inferences are unpleasant, or merely out of line with prevailing trends, the press has been far too hesitant in pointing them out.

To present sufficient facts—even though some are disconcerting—is as important to sound reporting as the accuracy of the facts that are selected.

Thus we are thrilled with exciting rocket launchings. Most of us can even envision the finned sleekness of the chief rocket types. Far more rare are sketches and descriptions of launching bases and platforms. Few know that they are intricate and expensive and demand specialized operators. Construction takes many months and even years.

Just now there is a struggle between the advocates of "soft" (and often portable) bases, such as railroad cars, abandoned mines, and deep, remote canyons, and advocates of "hard" bases, which are to be extensive underground Gibaltars. Both types will fire an ICBM only once before the initial phases of an attack are over. The public guesses but little of the expensive and experimental character of sites for our nuclear arrows.

A similar silence has obscured the last two hearings on radiation hazards from fall-out. Walter Schneir, editor of a national health magazine, has been trying in several reputable journals to show how far we have come since earlier hearings in our knowledge of the problem and in its seriousness.

Scientists like Davidon and Schubert of the Argonne Laboratory in Illinois are struggling with the same curtain of silence. Live commissions in our local churches, guided by a good bibliography on this topic, should assemble a kit of readable materials for their congregations.

Advances made by health organization

Recent reports from the World Health Organization and from the National Health Education Committee focus attention on the fact that enormous progress is being made. But they also show that much more needs to be done in keeping adequate records and in providing larger appropriations for research.

Great gains have been made on the world level in campaigns against infant mortality and endemic and epidemic diseases. In the United States, advances have been made in such field as tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and mental illness.

The "Health for Peace" bill, introduced by Senator Lister Hill (D-Ala.), and acted upon by the present session of congress, is a step in the right direction. Not only will it provide funds to support medical research workers from other countries seeking training in the United States, but it would also assist medical research in other countries.

The amount of sanity left in our troubled world will be measured in part by the response to proposals which clearly indicate a deep concern for human life.

Although congress is nearing the end of the present session, Christians should continue to let their representatives know their opinions on these issues, which receive all too little attention from the general public.

Annual conferences discuss China issue

Recently delegates to the Southern California-Arizona Annual Conference of The Methodist Church debated for three hours a resolution calling for the United Nations to seat communist China. The proposal was defeated by a vote of 257 to 210. Less than half of the delegates took a stand.

This summer the Troy Annual Conference adopted a resolution based largely on the wording of the "Mes-

sage" of the Fifth World Order Study conference held at Cleveland last November. The action, after citing several reasons for a change in present policy, concludes:

"Therefore be it resolved that Troy Conference urges the government of the United States to take steps which

will lead first to the recognition of the People's Republic of China by the United States, and second, to its inclusion in the United Nations, provided that measures will also be taken which will safeguard the rights of the people of Taiwan and of Korea."

... Contact comments ...

Congratulations on the new format of *Contact*. It is now a most informative and challenging publication.

Texas

I read *Contact* with a great deal of interest and find its extensive coverage of news quite helpful.

Boston

Our council and affiliated boards are impressed with *Contact*. We believe it will be helpful in giving a more comprehensive view of the work of our church.

Boston

I have, personally, found the magazine to be very helpful, informative, interesting, and dealing with vital issues.

Minnesota

I think the format of *Contact* now is lousy, compared to the former set-up. It is now too cluttered up. What about putting out separate sheets—one or two for each area of concern—colorful and flashy like the old *Contact*.

Wisconsin

Contact is too stilted and wordy. So much to read for what little you get that you can use.

Perhaps it's OK for a Methodist bishop or leaders, but not for the average worker and Christian interested in total abstinence and the good of the community.

I am disturbed, as evidently are others, over the voluminousness of *Contact*. In the light of all else that comes across a minister's or layman's desk these days it would seem that

consideration might properly be given to something more condensed than a 16 page semi-monthly journal from our three boards dealing with social relations.

Ohio

You are to be complimented upon the very attractive and informing magazine.

Washington, D. C.

After reading the second issue of the new *Contact* from cover to cover, I believe that it is going to be the most valuable publication that our church distributes. Your news of the boards is tied in with news in the various fields in such a way that you successfully avoid the pitfalls of the usual promotional journal. Your style is crisp and readable and you never lose me along the way.

Washington, D. C.

Thanks for the new publication, *Contact*. We wondered whether anything could beat *Clipsheet*, which was fine, but this is even better.

Iowa

I am tremendously impressed with the scope of emphases and the very lovely format.

New York

We appreciate the new *Contact*. *Clipsheet* has always seemed so worth while, but the new combined efforts offer so much more.

Ohio

Bravo! on the new *Contact*. This is what we need!! Please keep them coming.

Arizona

There has been much discussion on the action of the General Board of the National Council of Churches against the Christian Amendment Proposal which constantly is before the Congress. A complete text of this resolution follows:

"The General Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. reaffirms its support of religious freedom for all people and, being aware of proposals currently agitated for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States intending to declare that the United States is a Christian nation, sets forth the following concerns for the consideration of the churches and the nation.

"(1) A constitutional amendment of this purport confuses the nature and function of the nation-state with the nature and function of churches. It would increase the present difficulties of citizens in comprehending and in continuing healthy separation and sound relations between church and state. These reflections are set forth with full awareness that this nation and all other nations stand constantly under the judgment and the sovereign authority of God.

"(2) Previous attempts to maintain 'Christian states,' in earlier centuries as well as in our own, have been fraught with great problems and have failed in disillusion. They have frequently denied general liberty, and religious liberty in particular, to all who did not belong to the dominant body of Christians. In the American scene of today, a constitutional sanction for Christianity would tend to weaken the rights and liberties of citizens and others who are not Christians, to lessen respect for their distinctive concerns, and to accentuate divisions within the body politic.

"(3) The intended amendment would strengthen the hands of those who desire some financial and other privileges

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS



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for Christian churches ready and able to secure them—such as support of school and welfare institutions, extended tax privileges for property and enterprises under Christian names.

“(4) The proposed amendment would embarrass our ecumenical relations and our missionary enterprises and also general international relations as viewed by Christians and by the world majority of non-Christians, through officially attaching the Christian name to military, economic, and other acts and policies of the Government of the United States.

“(5) To declare the United States a Christian nation in the churchman’s sense of ‘Christian,’ is to assert less of truth than of pretension. That term rightly belongs to significant religion, with biblical and theological meaning and simply is not applicable to the American nation as a whole.

“Moreover, the proposal in question, if given an aura of validity by incorporation in the Constitution, would tempt many unthinking church members to complacent hypocrisy in their outlook upon society, national and international.

“In fine, it is perilous, even sacrilegious, to turn to the political forum for practical determination of the public meaning of the word, ‘Christian.’ The church cannot share this word, central and peculiar to its character, with the nation-state.

“In the light of these considerations the National Council of Churches records its opposition to the proposal for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States intending to declare the United States to be a Christian nation.”

The mill men’s hostel

Christian workers change idleness to fellowship

When a dedicated heart makes contact with willing hands things begin to happen in the work of the Kingdom of God.

On an April evening in 1958, Rev. Forrest Nees, pastor of the Brentwood and Buena Vista Methodist churches in Steubenville, Ohio, watched as the shift changes took place at the Wheeling steel mill located in the city. Hundreds of men streamed in and out of the mill.

Some had been loafing for some time in the neighborhood taverns, and others stood on the streets until time for work. Still others came off work, and waited about half an hour for their ride home. Surely the church should be serving these men where they were, Rev. Nees thought.

Haunted by that scene, Rev. Nees talked it over with Rev. Paul Ward, district superintendent of the Steubenville district. Together they kept this idea alive until laymen from Methodist churches in the area became concerned.

Property secured

After considerable investment of time and energy, the men purchased a property three doors from the main gate of the mill and only one-and-one-half blocks from the Weirton steel plant in Steubenville.

On September 28, 1958, Bishop Hazen G. Werner dedicated the property to the glory of God and the service of men in the area. Mayor Mike Cody of Steubenville and Rev. Paul M. Ward were present for the dedication.

From October 1, 1958, through January 31, 1959, 50 laymen renovated a general-purpose room, furnished a chapel, and made the building comfortable and usable.

The mill men’s hostel opened on February 1, 1959.

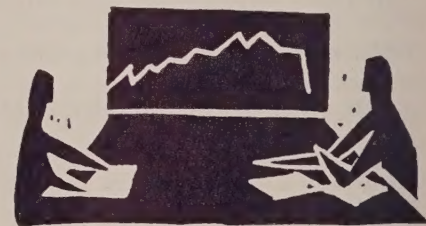
The facilities include a general reading area, a TV area, a snack

area, and a chapel. A recreation room, storage room and office will soon be completed.

One of the Steubenville merchants donated a two-year subscription to 14 magazines; another merchant donated a TV set; a member of the Board of Directors donated a ping pong table; and men in the mills made two sets of crosses and candle sticks for the hostel.

Director appointed

On February 16, 1959, Bishop Werner appointed Robert E. Henthorn director of the hostel and pastor of the Methodist Church in Mingo Junction. The Rev. Henthorn once served an apprenticeship as a machinist, and was always interested in the industrial situation. Under his direction, a Board of Directors, com-



posed of representatives from management, labor, interested churches, and the community, has been organized.

The hostel is open weekdays from 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and from 8:30 p.m. till 12:30 a.m. On Sunday it is open from 6:00 to 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. until midnight.

Thus men involved in every shift change at the mills can use the facilities. Many men now use idle moments for fellowship.

The men who have worked during the morning hours on Sunday can attend a chapel service, conducted each Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

The director attends the hostel each afternoon from 2:00 to 4:00 and each evening from 10:00 to 11:00

and is available at other times by appointment. Counseling contacts have averaged 20 each week for the past six weeks.

Volunteer lay help staffs the hostel from 1:00 till 4:00 p.m. and 8:30 till midnight each day. This involves about 24 men each week from the eight Methodist churches in the Steubenville area.

Service without compulsion in the name of Christ is the basic purpose for the hostel.

—by Robert E. Henthorn

The urban impact demands church changes

Dr. Frederick A. Shippey, professor of sociology at Drew university, reminded Methodists at the Newark Annual conference that the city "has piped a tune and made the church dance to it."

Dr. Shippey listed four demands made on the Protestant churches by the transition from rural to urban life.

The first is for adjustment to the situation created by the immigration of Roman Catholics and the shifting of Puerto Rican and Jewish groups.

The second demand is for a change in church program and an addition of new facilities and services, with programs ranging from worship to various kinds of musical and recreational programs.

The third demand is for more interdenominational work. The fourth demand is for ministries in which social service programs become an integral part of the church's mission.

With these demands in mind, Dr. Shippey concluded that the church "can change the neighborhood into a fit place to live in" and itself become a "center of love and friendship."

● The Rev. William R. Warner, Karnak, Ill., used the general rules of The Methodist Church in a novel manner recently. Stressing practical application of the Christian faith, the Rev. Warner used the rules as a litany in a worship service. Copies of this litany are available from our board.

Modern society needs responsible church opinion

One of the most thrilling addresses this year was presented by Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches.

A section of his address to the general board of that Council is reproduced here. It clearly points out that biblically and historically there is no doubt that Christians and their churches have a responsibility to state their position on the pressing issues of our day.

"The prophets of the Old Testament made mighty pronouncements on the affairs of state, and were constantly consulted by governors and kings. Jesus, likewise, never hesitated to meet personal and public questions head on.

"We make a serious blunder if we think that our Lord confined himself to so-called 'spiritual' matters of comfort, peace of mind, and family conduct.

"The big public questions of his day were those pertaining to the Samaritan segregation issue, the Sabbath laws, the relations of Jews and Gentiles, the payment of the temple tax, tribute to Caesar, and the distance civilians were compelled to

carry the baggage of the Roman military.

"It was the vigorous pronouncements Jesus made on these controversial matters that sent him to the cross. If he had confined himself to little Mickey Mouse morals, he would never have been heard of.

Jerusalem study conference

"The New Testament church also ventured into the realm of social action. The most notable example of this was the Jerusalem Study Conference described in the 15th chapter of Acts, chaired by James, the brother of Jesus.

"As a result of the discussion and the findings of this conference, there was transmitted to the Gentile churches a carefully worded pronouncement that clarified a number of burning issues.

"This statement asserted the freedom of the Gentile Christians from circumcision and the requirements of the Mosaic law. It defined the sex standards of the Gospel. It also cleared up various questions as to dietary regulations and meat offered to idols.

"As we look back on these debates from the vantage point of the 20th Century, we jump to the mistaken conclusion that these were exclusively religious and church matters.

"In those days, however, they were red hot social and political questions, the answers to which left people open to the charge of being pro-Samaritan, pro-Jewish, pro-Gentile, pro-Roman or pro-something else, as the case might be.

The Bible commands

"The church today, therefore, has a clear biblical mandate to teach and enlighten the conscience of our own generation on the life and death issues of our time, which are those pertain-

"We Want To Protect You Against The Possibility That Criminals Might Hide In Here"



ing to economics, race relations, bomb tests, disarmament, peace and war, and the separation of church and state.

"If we are silent in these areas, we are not keeping faith with the scriptures, whether with the prophets and the law givers or Christ and the apostles in the New Testament.

"We are commissioned by the authority of the Holy Scripture to speak with conviction and power in all the areas of freedom, justice and truth, providing always that we ourselves shall be humble and teachable, never pretending to an infallibility God has never given to any church.

"It is particularly important that we speak clearly to the agencies of government that literally hold the life or death of nations in their hands.

"The churches which do not speak to the conscience of mankind in this situation are unfaithful to the mind and spirit of our Lord. He came not to destroy the enemy, but to abolish the enmity. We are challenged as never before to shift the emphasis from defense by deterrence to defense by repentance, from a program of massive retaliation to a policy of massive reconciliation.

Cold war attacks God

"The cold war in which we are now engaged is nothing less than a war against God. We are changing our very nature into a thing of evil. The blood of our fellowmen and the guilt of the ages will be upon our hands if we do not warn men to return to the reconciling realities of the cross.

"What the world needs is not more military hardware, but more food, more love, more hope, more trade, more schools, and more medical care—more of all that Christ came to bring us in the good news of the Gospel.

"The power of God that raised Christ from the dead can also lift the nations out of their present grave of destruction and despair, if with the help of God we boldly repeat the life and message of the Man of Galilee again."



Teen-age marriages continue to increase

The Columbia, South Carolina, *Record* carried a very interesting editorial recently on the changed trends in marriage patterns in 1958.

Marriage at younger ages and consequent increase in the marriage difficulties among teen-agers presents a picture which could be discussed in a program, or in a series of programs, on the family. The board of Social and Economic Relations or the commission of Christian Social Relations in the local church could conduct these programs in cooperation with the Family Life committee of the local church.

Nothing is more important to the strength and stability of the local church and the community than solid and well established family units.

More youthful unions

"The marital figures for 1958 show a trend towards more and more youthful unions. Aside from other effects this may have on the human family in this country, it is calculated that with the young marrying younger there will be an increased demand for goods and services and an impact on the economy to that extent.

"A new study by the Population Reference Bureau reveals these facts:

"Brides and bridegrooms are the youngest in United States history. The average age for first-time marriages in the country last year was 23 for men, 20 for women. (Compared to 26 for men and 22 for women in 1890.)

"More girls married at 18 than at any other age in 1958. Today the married college co-ed is no longer the rarity she was a generation ago. Will the married high school couple be a commonplace a few years hence? It is disturbing.

Idaho has youngest average

"Last year, 45 per cent of women marrying for the first time and 13 per cent of first-time bridegrooms were under 20 years of age. Idaho reports the youngest average of marriage partners, with brides averaging under 19 and new husbands under 22. Connecticut had the oldest. Women average 22 and men 24.6.

"The lowest minimum age for a girl to marry in any state is now 14; five years ago, four states permitted marriage at age 12.

"One quarter of all weddings in the United States are re-marriages. One of every 20 divorced women re-marrying was a teen-ager. Divorced men re-married at average age of 36, women at 31. One of every eight widowers returning to the altar was over 70! One of every 25 widows was (or admitted to being) over that age.

"After all, this is personal business, but the public figures are interesting.

"The Columbia Record is impersonal, as the public press should be."

For additional material write the Family Life Office at the Board of Education, in Nashville, Tennessee.

...dignified work...

Edwin H. Land, president of the Polaroid Corporation, recently told his top associates and supervisors:

"Industry should address itself now to the production of a worthwhile, highly rewarding, highly creative, inspiring daily job for every one of a hundred million Americans.

"We are going to make our new factories designed so that machines work for people instead of people for machines. What we are after in America is an industrial society where a person maintains at work the full dignity that he has at home."

Continuing the efforts to ban liquor sales and service aboard airlines, Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the Methodist General Board of Temperance, testified before a congressional subcommittee recently.

Joining numerous church spokesmen, Dr. Hooton urged the House subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics to pass legislation prohibiting liquor on airlines. The committee is considering eight bills dealing with this ban. Addressing the committee, Dr. Hooton said:

“Honorable Oren Harris and members of the Committee, my name is Caradine R. Hooton. I live at 100 Maryland Avenue, N. E., and serve as general secretary of the General Board of Temperance of The Methodist Church, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

“In this representative capacity, I want to urge the passage of any of the bills now under consideration that would prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight. Among the reasons why millions of good American citizens like you favor such legislation, are the following:

“(1) This requested legislation is in the interest of public safety and humanitarian concern. Not prompted by the wet-dry controversy, it originates with the pilots and stewardesses and is supported by responsible citizens who are forced to the conclusion that there is no other relief from this noxious practice than the law which the people generally expect Congress to enact.

“(2) The pilots and stewardesses, backed by widespread popular sentiment, are supported by the official resolutions of at least 13 major denominations whose general assemblies have memorialized Congress for the enactment of this specific legislation. It is our belief that these representative communions also express the wishes and better

(continued on the next page)



TEMPERANCE

(continued from page 11)

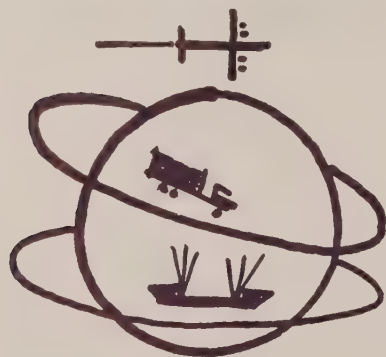
judgment of the members of many other denominations who have unofficially indicated their personal concern.

"(3) We believe that the pilots, stewards, and stewardesses are the best judges of the safety factors involved in the hazardous service of alcoholic beverages on airlines. Within our experience and observation as churchmen, drinking aloft poses moral issues more serious than the physical dangers involved.

"Because of the well-known findings of science (1) that millions of American citizens cannot use alcoholic beverages without grave impairment of their health, and (2) because nobody can use intoxicants without running the perilous risks of alcoholism, the service of alcoholic beverages aloft is an infringement of those provisions of the Bill of Rights which seek to safeguard the public welfare.

Alcoholism factor seen

"Furthermore, the announcement of alcohol's availability for the masses of people cabined together on air flights, coupled with the indiscriminate service of intoxicants with



meals, may become a contributory factor to the nation's number three health problem, commonly known as *alcoholism*.

"It is our solemn conviction that commercial aircraft should not also be allowed to become carriers of the alcohol germ which is a major factor in this unwanted, unnecessarily destructive, and highly expensive "dis-

ease" in the life of at least five million of the American people.

"We are forced to the conclusion that the airlines themselves can no longer be depended upon to make satisfactory voluntary reforms. We believe that the more recent suggestion by the Federal Aviation Agency is an unrealistic and unenforceable substitute for the law which alone offers relief to a long-suffering public from the dangerous and degrading atmosphere of flying saloons.

"For the sake of the safety and common good of the people, I make this urgent appeal for action by the distinguished members of this committee who have demonstrated in many other ways their high concern for the public welfare."

For previous discussion of airline liquor ban see *Contact* August 1, dateline and "by Caradine R. Hooton"; July 15, dateline; June 15, "by Caradine R. Hooton"; June 1, page 3; May 15, dateline and page 7; February 1, page 11.

Catholic association promotes abstinence

The Pioneer Total Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart celebrated its 75th anniversary in Dublin, Ireland, recently.

This Catholic organization was founded at Dublin in 1884 by Jesuit Father James A. Cullen to promote life-long abstinence from intoxicating liquor.

Since World War II the association has spread to over 1,000 branches in England and Scotland. In Australia its membership is estimated at 100,000.

Delegates from all parts of the world remembered the founder, who formed the temperance organization with a nucleus of four men who agreed to join his fight against intemperance.

Today there are a half million men, women, boys, and girls in Ireland who belong to the association. These members wear the "pioneer pin," the symbol of their determination not to drink.

by Caradine R. Hooton

At this moment the outlook for early passage of the bill to outlaw the service of liquor on airlines is somewhat dim. It is almost too late for this session of Congress to give it adequate consideration.

For another, the Federal Aviation Agency, in opposing the bill, is actually encouraging the airlines and liquor interests to continue the service of alcoholic beverages aloft.

Will it require another air tragedy and the loss of many lives to shock the nation into demanding the kind of legislation that will protect human life and the public welfare from such risks?

There was an amazing agreement among the opponents of this bill that its passage would be a "reversion to prohibition." Have people forgotten that repeal would guarantee "no saloons"?

What else do we have in these flying taverns where liquor is served? The difference is that there are now more irresistible pressures to drink alcoholic beverages than were ever before allowed.

Meanwhile, let us hope that it will not require a major air catastrophe to shame Congress into the enactment of protective legislation.

"Doctors' Magazine Bans Smoke Ads." So reads a headline in the Washington Post of July 18. The District Medical Society will stop accepting cigarette advertising in its monthly publication, *Medical Annals*.

Isn't it about time some leaders—followed by many people—of our beloved Methodism ceased to be walking advertisements for cigarettes?

Some pastors ask:

"What should I do about a person who comes to my church regularly but is a beer distributor?" Win him for Christ! You dare not fail "to preach on temperance in his presence," if you expect to retain his respect.

Per capita consumption of beer continues to drop

In spite of the millions of dollars spent each year by the beer industry for "stimulating" advertisements, per capita beer consumption has been dropping since 1950.

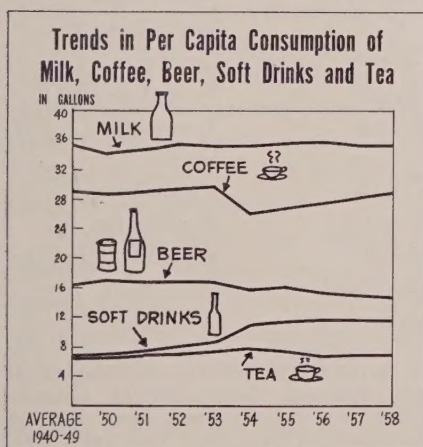
In 1950 Americans drank beer at the rate of 17 gallons a person. That's for every man, woman and child in the country. Estimates in 1958 show that the per capita consumption was down to 14.8 gallons. This was .3 per cent lower than in 1957.

As seen in the following tables—compiled from figures prepared by the Wine Institute—milk, coffee, beer, soft drinks, and tea are the most popular American drinks.

Since 1950, per capita consumption of milk remained fairly stable. Coffee dipped and then rose again. Soft drinks rose and became stable. Tea fluctuated slightly. And beer slowly declined.

Just how much alcohol did Americans consume in 1958?

The Distilled Spirits industry reported a distilled spirits (whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, vodka, and others) consumption of 215,465,819 gallons.

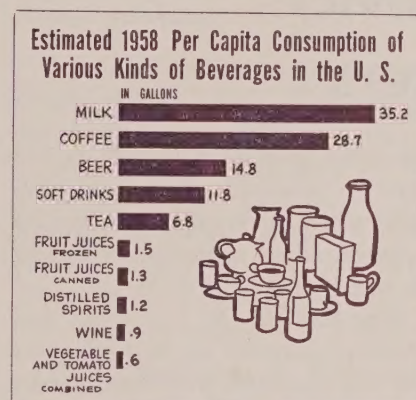


The Wine Institute reported that Americans drank 154,571,735 gallons of wine. Beer drinkers consumed approximately 83,000,000 barrels or 2,537,000,000 gallons of beer.

Thus the adult population of the United States last year drank about

2,944,000,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages.

This total falls far behind the approximate 5,953,000,000 gallons of milk and 4,919,000,000 gallons of coffee that Americans drank last year. However, it exceeds the 2,022,000,000 gallons of soft drinks and the 1,166,000,000 gallons of tea consumed in the United States in 1958.



These figures give some support to the findings of a recent survey by Elmo Roper and Associates. The Roper interviewers found that Americans expressed a preference for coffee and soft drinks over beer. Milk was not included in the survey.

Many adults shun beer

This Roper survey also reported the "disappointing" facts that only half of the nation's adults are beer drinkers and only one woman in three drinks beer.

According to the 1958 *World Almanac* there were about 88,400,000 adults in the United States last year. Only half of these drink beer. The per capita consumption for beer drinkers then is 58 gallons a year. Thus, the average beer drinker consumes about 232 quarts of beer yearly or about two bottles of beer daily.

Apparently maturity brings wisdom, for the survey reported that 60 per cent of all young adults—those under 35—drink beer, but only 36 per cent of the adults over 50 drink beer.



Second radio station accepts liquor ads

Radio station WFGM Fitchburg, Mass., has become the second station in the United States now defying the traditional codes—banning liquor ads—established by the National Association of Broadcasters and the Distilled Spirits Institute.

The station has signed a 26-week contract for a five-minute nightly newscast sponsored by Nuyens vodka. WBOS Boston also broadcasts Nuyens' commercials.

The liquor industry for sometime has tried to break through radio's ban on liquor advertising. Most stations have resisted these efforts.

Last November 250 watt WMOT Manitowoc, Wis., became the first of the 4,000 U. S. radio stations to accept liquor ads, but it soon reversed its policy because of a "lack of interest by the industry."

Vodka on the air

Also in the fall, WCRB Boston decided to accept Nuyens ads, but "out of consideration for NAB views" cancelled its account half-way through its 26-week contract.

Early this year the National Religious Broadcasters Association lauded NAB for its stand against liquor, and pointed out that the NAB position has kept stations across the country from accepting liquor ads.

Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the General Board of Temperance, made the following statement when the first liquor advertising was accepted on radio:

"This new acceptance and the placing of liquor ads is a patent demonstration of the industry's inability to regulate itself and the need for control by federal law."



Lenient juries convict few drinking drivers

Why do Criminal Court juries find guilty only one out of four persons brought before them on drunken-driving charges?

This question has been asked recently in various parts of the country. In Louisville, Ky., Traffic Court Judge Ralph G. Stone thinks it's because jurors, as average citizens of the community, tend to take a rather tolerant view of drunken driving.

Judge Stone says that a juror is inclined to feel, as he looks at the defendant, "There but for the grace of God, go I."

Judge Curtis, who presides over one division of the Louisville Criminal Court, says that there is no way of telling how a jury will treat a drunken-driver.

Harmless drinking drivers?

"I wish juries could realize there's no such thing as a harmless drunken driver," he says. "While he might not have an accident today, tomorrow he might have a serious accident. There is no question but that liquor dethrones his reason."

In Rochester, N. Y., the *Democrat and Chronicle* attacked editorially the fact that a drunken driver has a four to one chance of getting off with a reduced charge. The editorial concluded:

"We cannot expect the 'other guy' to cure this trouble because we are

the other guy. Our trouble is not hard to spot—it's that easy sympathy which, reduced to its bloodiest potential, is an invitation to murder on the highway."

The Raleigh, N. C., *News and Observer* summed up its feeling for this soft treatment with these words:

"'Give him another chance,' is the watchword. In the name of safety and sanity, why? Might as well say, 'Set up the pedestrians in the other alley and let him see if he can bowl them over this time.'"

"The tenderness with which drunken drivers so often are treated is a strange phenomenon of the times—and one of the least admirable or intelligent."

It's a fact!

Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have chemical test laws for drinking drivers

Maryland recently became the 29th state to enact a chemical test law providing that if a driver is arrested following an accident, a chemical test to determine if he was under the

influence of alcohol is admissible as evidence in court.

The law also provides that "evidence of 0.15 of one per cent or more by weight of alcohol in his blood shall be prima facie evidence that the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor."¹

Utah has become the fourth state to enact "Implied Consent" legislation, which provides that refusal to submit to a chemical test is grounds for revocation of a driver's license. New York, Idaho, and Kansas had enacted "implied consent" prior to 1957.²

The 29 states having chemical test laws are:

Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
Colorado	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Jersey
District of Columbia	New York
Georgia	North Dakota
Idaho	Oregon
Illinois	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Kansas	Utah
Kentucky	Virginia
Maine	Washington
Maryland	West Virginia
Minnesota	Wisconsin
	Wyoming

¹ Uniform Chemical Test for Intoxication Act, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Bar Assn. New York. July, 1957.

² "1957 Uses of Chemical Tests for Intoxication," Committee on Tests for Intoxication. National Safety Council. Chicago, Ill.

This information was reprinted from one of the leaflets in the Facts of the Month series, available to local churches on an automatic mailing basis. For more information write to: Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

...at your service



AUDIO VISUALS

Ride the Wild Mare—16mm. black and white, by Showcase Productions, Inc. for the Alcoa Hour television show; 50 minutes; available for loan at \$1.00 plus shipping charges from Special Film Services, National Broadcasting Company, RCA Building, New York, 20, N. Y.; no rebroadcasts allowed

The story of a compulsive gambler, the film opens on a poker game. Danny and his wife, Marge, are finding the going difficult because of Danny's gambling. They are on the verge of losing their home because of large debts.

George, a friend of the family, appears to help them. George tries to convince Danny he should see a doctor, but Danny doesn't recognize his inability to help himself. As a result of the conversation, Danny goes to work in George's store.

This doesn't last long. Danny pockets money from a sale in order to get something with which to gamble. In the meantime, George discovers what Danny has done. When Danny returns to the store, George tries to impress him with the seriousness of his problem.

Unable to control his impulses to gamble on anything, Danny is arrested and given 30 days. When he is released, he discovers that Marge has left him. Frustrated and broke, Danny snatches a purse. Throwing it in a fire, he then tries to retrieve it and is severely burned. George and Marge find him in the hospital. The film ends as Danny recognizes that he needs help and says he wants it.

One of the problems with this film is that it does not suggest a source of help, but is a good analysis of a

compulsive gambler. Nothing is said regarding the Christian's attitude toward the economic order or toward the use of money.

Technically well done, the film could be used with groups of youth and adults interested in understanding the factors driving a person toward gambling.

The following three films are recent United Nations films. They can be purchased or bought from:

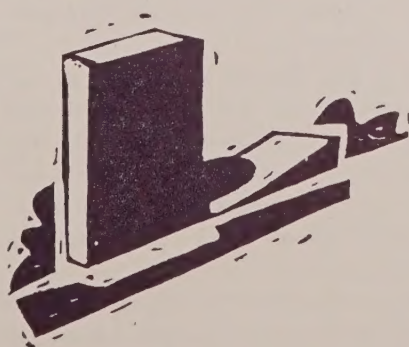
Contemporary Films, Inc., 267 W. 25th street, New York 1, N. Y.; Contemporary Films, Inc., 614 Davis street, Evanston, Ill.; or William M. Dennis Film Libraries, 2506½ W. 7th street, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

The Challenge of Malaria—produced by the World Health organization, 1957; running time, 14 minutes; rental, \$4; sale, \$32.50.

This film shows the malaria eradication campaign now under way in Iraq, and presents the growing problem of mosquito resistance to insecticides. Dr. E. J. Pampana, chief of the WHO malaria section, explains the need for complete eradication of the disease.

Miracle in Java—narrated by Edward R. Murrow; produced in 1957; running time, 28½ minutes; rental, \$7.50; sale, \$65.

The movie shows the work of a doctor in Southeast Asia, who, with the help of UN agencies and spe-



cialists, organized his country's first rehabilitation center for crippled and limbless children and adults.

Question in Togoland—running time, 20 minutes; rental, \$10; sale, \$35.

This is a pictorial report of the methods that a UN supervised plebiscite used to bring Togoland into the newly-formed state of Ghana. It also gives a close view of life in this remote African region.



CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

August

20—Annual meeting of the Fellowship of Methodist Pacifists, Baptist Assembly Grounds, Green Lake, Wis.

22-27—Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

25—Meeting of Fellowship of Methodist Pacifists for members attending the National Convocation of Methodist Youth, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

September

15-17—Southeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

22-25—Western Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Portland, Ore.

29-Oct. 1—North Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Chicago, Ill.

October

14-21—National Adult School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Social Action, Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Arkansas.

27-29—Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa.

Dateline

(continued from page 2)

Mo.) to get the committee to meet daily until it completes work on a bill was opposed by all other members except Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo.).

Presidential "luxury" was rapped by Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) recently. Douglas said the country wants the President to be comfortable, "but I do not think we want him to live in Oriental splendor."

Although the economy minded Senator lost his effort to strip White House services, Douglas pointed out that the President now employs 20 automobiles, including 10 limousines, two "naval vessels," a Super Constellation, two light aircraft, two helicopters and three plush \$4.5 million jet transports.

Not to mention, said Douglas, a \$1000 motorized golf cart.

Three Congressional committees have been considering proposals for greater use of agricultural surpluses in feeding and clothing the hungry and raising living standards around the world.

The Humphrey Food for Peace bill, S. 1711, and similar measures would extend present disposal programs until July, 1964. These programs are incorporated in Public Law 480 which authorizes the sale of surplus commodities for foreign currencies and emergency assistance to friendly peoples suffering from famine or other catastrophes. (The person-to-person aid administered by voluntary agencies has an indefinite authorization under P.L. 480.)

S. 1711 would also establish a Peace Food Administration to oversee this sprawling distribution program; authorize the President to sell commodities to friendly nations on credit; or give supplies to food deficit areas wishing to build up food reserves.

Raymond Wilson supported the main objectives of this bill in testimony before the Senate Foreign Re-

lations committee, July 8. He urged even greater efforts to use food and fiber to promote economic development of underprivileged areas.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee expects to report S. 1711 before the end of July. Similar bills are being considered by the House Agriculture committee.

July 15, the Senate Agriculture committee reported S. 1748, which would extend the provisions of P.L. 480 for one year only.

Congress may still vote Federal aid for public school construction this year, but it will probably take a form which won't please either the administration or the backers of "massive federal support" for education.

A group in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee has been working behind the scenes to draft a measure providing \$500 million of federal aid to build classrooms. Patterned closely after the administration's 1957 school aid proposal, the bill would apportion funds among the states on the basis of need and would require state matching of federal money.

While both House and Senate spokesmen say the bill would have a good chance of passage during this session, there remains a question of whether President Eisenhower would sign it. Facing him would be the unpleasant choice of vetoing a bill which had his endorsement two years ago or of signing a measure which would loosen up his tight federal budget.

Equally displeased with the proposal is the National Education association which is spearheading a drive to commit the federal government to a permanent role in supporting public education.

A bill the NEA regards as acceptable—the \$4.7 billion Metcalf bill—has been reported out by the House Education and Labor committee, but the House Rules committee is not going out of its way to bring the measure to the House floor. The Metcalf bill would give the states \$25 for each school-age

child for four years, the money to be used for teachers' salaries or school construction as the states see fit.

Major stumbling blocks to federal aid to education legislation have been cost, the fear that federal aid may bring federal control, the Powell amendment to deny aid to segregated school systems, and the church-state issue of aid for parochial schools.

Attorney General William P. Rogers has written the Senate Judiciary's Constitutional Amendments subcommittee opposing a resolution, S. J. Res. 11, to repeal the 22nd Amendment which limits a President to two terms in office. The Rogers letter, dated June 5 and released by the committee July 26, says the two-term ban which went into effect in 1951, has not yet had a fair test.

New York Senator Jacob Javits, together with Senators Humphrey and Clark, has introduced a resolution (S. Res. 146) providing that international agreements to which the United States is a party, shall call for the "impartial settling by judicial means of legal disputes arising out of them, taking into account in such negotiations the availability of the International Court of Justice, the World Court, as a principal judicial arm of the United Nations."

The resolution is another swipe at the so-called Senator Tom Connally reservation in the 1946 United States ratification of membership in the World Court. The Connally amendment permits the United States to decide unilaterally whether a legal dispute with another nation is a matter of domestic concern, and therefore may be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the World Court. In effect, the resolution gives the United States a veto over World Court jurisdiction in an international legal dispute which involves this country.

One result of the United States reservation has been that other countries—notably Soviet Russia—have adopted similar reservations, undermining the prestige and power of the Court.